

DINISCHIOTU, G.T., prof.; MUICA, N., dr.; RADULESCU, I.C., dr.; GEORGESCU, A.M., dr.; SERBAN, P., dr.; CRACIUN, O., dr.

The Colinet-Caplan syndrome. Med. intern., Bucur 12 no.9:1419-1428 S '60.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica de boli profesionale a Institutului de igiena si sanatate publica al R.P.R. si i Spitalului "Colentina", Bucuresti.

(SILICOSIS, complications) (ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID, complications)

PILAT, L., dr.; MOSCOVICI, B., dr.; LILLIS, M., dr.; MUICA, N., dr.;
LILLIS, R., dr.

The pneumoconiosis of coal miners. Med.intern., Bucur 12 no.10:
1493-1502 0 '60.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica de boli profesionale, director:
prof. G.G.Dinischiotu.
(PNEUMOCONIOSIS) (COAL MINERS)

DINISCHIOTU, G.T.; MUICA, N.; GRADINA, C.; ELIAS, R.

Study of the astheno-vegetative syndrome in industrial saturnism.
Stud. cercet. med. intern. 2 no.1:37-54 '61.

(LEAD POISONING complications)

(AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM diseases)

(ASTHENIA etiology)

MUICA, N.; PREDAN, N.; ELIAS, R.; GRADINA, C.; ROVENTA, Ana

Study of the astheno-vegetative syndrome in occupational mercury poisoning. Stud. cercet. med. intern. 4 no.2, 177-185 '63.

(MERCURY POISONING) (OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES) (ASTHENIA)
(AUTONOMIC DYSFUNCTION) (NEUROLOGIC MANIFESTATIONS)

PILAT, L., dr.; MUICA, N., dr.; LILIS, R., dr.; GEORGESCU, A.M., dr.;
GRACIU, O., dr.

Clinical aspects and prevention of asbestosis in a manufacturing
plant. Med. intern. 14 no.2:167-174 F 862.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica de boi profesionale a Institutului
de igiena si sanatate publica R.P.R.
(INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE) (ASBESTOSIS)

FLOREA, N.; MUICA, N.

General pedological observations on Suceava plateau. Dari
seama sed 48:337-349 '60/61 [publ. '62].

PILAT, L., dr.; MUICA, N., dr.; PAVEL, Irina, dr.; DINISCHIOTU, G.T.
[deceased] prof.

Attempted specific desensitization in some cases of occupational
allergy. Med. intern. 15 no.4:431-437 Ap '63.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica de boli profesionale, Spitalul
"Colentina", Bucuresti.

(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES)
(RESPIRATORY ALLERGY)
(DERMATITIS CONTACT)
(FOOD ALLERGY) (DRUG ALLERGY)

PILAT, G., conf.; MUICA, N., dr.; GEORGESCU, A.M., dr.; GRAC UN, O., dr.

Poisoning with carbonyl nickel. Med. intern. (Bucur.) 16 no.11:
1319-1326 N '64

1. Lucrare efectuată în Clinica de boli profesionale, Institutul
medico-farmaceutic, București, și Secția de fiziologie a mamelor
și patologii profesionale a I.I.I.M.

PILAT, L., conf.; PREDA, N., dr.; MUICA, N., dr.

Clinical aspects and treatment of poisonings by organic phosphorus insecticides. Med. intern. 15 no. 8:903-910 Ag '63.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica de boli profesionale a I.M.F., Bucuresti, si a Institutului de igiena si protectia muncii al R.P.R.

(PHOSPHORUS POISONS, ORGANIC)

PIAT, L., conf.; PRUDA, N., dr.; MURCA, N., dr.

Diagnosis of saturnism. Med. intern. (Bucur, 16 no.9,
1101-1108 S '64.

1. Lucrarea efectuata in Clinica de boli profesionale a
Institutul medico-farmaceutical Bucuresti in Sectia de
fiziologia muncii si de patologie profesionala a I.I.P.M.

MUICA, Victor

①

COSTACHE, Cornelia

RUMANIA

MD

Bucharest, Igiiena, Revista de Igiiena si Sanatate Publica A Uniunii
Societatilor de Stiinta Medicale din Republica Populara Romina,
No 4, July-August 62, pp 349-353.

"Determination of Manganese in the Air in Welding Shops and Electrode
Factories."

Co-author:

MUICA, Victor, Pharmacist .

MUIMOV, G.M.

Air preheater for a cupola. Prom. energ. 15 no.7:33-34 J1 '60.
(MIRA 15:1)

(Air preheaters)
(Metallurgical furnaces)

RUMANIA

SLOBODA, Eva, MULIMOVICI, Elena and WEISER, G. of the "Dr I. Cantacuzino" Institute (Institutul "Dr I. Cantacuzino"), Polio-myelitis Section (Sectia Poliomieliita).

"Epidemic Episodes of Febrile Catarrh of the Upper Respiratory Tract and Conjunctivitis Associated with Enteroviruses."

Bucharest, Studii si Cercetari de Inframicrobiologie, Vol 14, No 5, 1963, pp 603-618.

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: Describes two foci with 100 % morbidity in a children's community (1 to 3 year olds). In one of the foci, ECHO virus type 7 was isolated from the pharynx and feces of 55% of the children. In the second focus Coxsackie A₉ virus alone or associated with ECHO₉ virus was isolated from the pharynx and feces of 61% of the children tested. The second epidemic focus was characterized by complete absence of nervous symptomatology, possibly because of interference between the two viruses at the level of the central nervous system. Thus a possible enteroviral etiology should be considered for non-bacterial epidemic respiratory infections even if associated with conjunctivitis.

Includes 9 tables and 35 references, of which 5 Rumanian, 3 Russian, 3 German and 24 Western.

1/1

- 15 -

54000

S/181/62/004/009/020/045
B104/B186

AUTHORS: Regel', V. R., Muinov, T. M., and Pozdnyakov, O. F.

TITLE: Use of mass spectrometry for investigating the mechanical destruction of polymers

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 4, no. 9, 1962, 2468 - 2473

TEXT: The attachment (Fig. 1) of a mass spectrometer was used to investigate the composition of the volatile products resulting from the mechanical destruction of polymethylmethacrylate (PM) and polystyrene (PS). The samples (cross-sectional area 1 - 2 mm²) were either compact or made up of thin film layers. The mass spectra obtained were analyzed by previous calibration of the spectrometer with H₂, He, H₂O, N₂, O₂, Ne, Ar, Kr, and Xe. Variations of the peaks were recorded by cinematography immediately before, during, and after the fracture of the sample. Volatile products resulting from mechanical and thermal destruction were found to have the same composition as each other. The fact that breaking PM and methyl-

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Use of mass spectrometry of investigating ... S/181/62/004/009/020/045
B104/B186

methacrylate have the same mass spectra indicates that monomer molecules separate from the breaking polymer. Breaking PS and styrene have different mass spectra. In addition to the peaks of styrene, it contains a great number of other peaks. Apart from the monomer, also other volatile products evolve. There are 3 figures and 1 table. 1/3

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR,
Leningrad (Physicotechnical Institute imeni A. F. Ioffe
AS USSR, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: April 26, 1962

Card 2/32

L 32660-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) WW/RM
ACC NR: AP6015050 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/66/008/005/0841/0845 47
B

AUTHOR: Regel', V. R.; Muinov, I. M.

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute im. A. F. Ioffe (Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut)

TITLE: Application of mass spectrometry for the investigation of the kinetics of separation of volatile products from polymers under stress

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 8, no. 5, 1966, 841-845

TOPIC TAGS: ~~polymer~~ polystyrene, polymethylmethacrylate, polyvinyl alcohol, mass spectrometry, CHEMICAL SEPARATION

ABSTRACT: The kinetics of the separation of volatile products from polymer samples (polymethylmethacrylate, polystyrene) and polyvinyl alcohol under stress has been investigated using a time-transient mass spectrometer. The volatile products separate from the moment of the application of stress, not only after rupture. It was proved that rupture begins at the moment stress is applied. It was determined that the kinetics of separation of volatile products is analogous to the deformation kinetics, which points to their close connection. There is an exponential relationship between the separation rate of

UDC: 678.01:53

Card 1/2

L 32660-66

ACC NRAP6015050

volatile products and the stress applied. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.
[Based on authors' abstract]. [NT]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 03May65/ ORIG REF: 005

Card 2/2

Ble

ACC NR: AP6026685

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/008/2364/2369

AUTHOR: Regel', V. R.; Muinov, T. M.

ORG: Physico-Technical Institute im. A. F. Ioffe, AN SSSR, Leningrad (Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Use of a mass spectrometer for studying the kinetics of polymer destruction on the basis of the yield of volatile products

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 8, 1966, 2364-2369

TOPIC TAGS: mass spectrometry, polymer structure, polymerization kinetics

ABSTRACT: It was found in an earlier mass spectrometry experiment that, during mechanical destruction, polymers yield the same volatile products as during thermal destruction. The volatile products form as a result of secondary radical reactions following the mechanical breaking of macromolecular chemical bonds. Earlier studies have provided valuable information on the kinetics of polymer destruction and the relationship between destruction and deformation. In this paper, a further mass spectrometry study is made of the liberation of volatile products from polymers under stress and, in particular, the speed of separation as a function of the applied stress. It is shown that, in accordance with the kinetic theory of the strength of solids, destruction begins at the instant stress is applied, and that a relation exists between deformation and destruction.

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6026685

tion. If the volatile products indeed form as suggested, the rate of their formation during steady state creep will depend exponentially on the applied stress. When a stress is applied, the yield increases rapidly, then drops off to a steady value. Results show that polymer destruction is like a thermofluctuation process in which chemical bonds are broken in sequence, whereby free radicals are formed and volatile products develop as a result of secondary radical reactions. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 06Jan66/ ORIG REF: 008

Card 2/2

MAAVARA, Vambola, kand. biol. nauk. starshiy nauchnyy sotr.;
MERIHEIN, Arnold; **PARMAS**, **Helmut**, inzh.-patolog lesnogo
 khoz.; **PARMASTO**, Erast, kand. biol. nauk; **HABERMAN**, H.,
 akademik, retsenzent; **KUMARI**, E., prof., retsenzent;
MUISTE, L., kand. biol. nauk, retsenzent; **LING**, H., kand.
 biol. nauk, retsenzent; **ROIGAS**, P., kand. sel'khoz. nauk
 retsenzent; **LAATS**, A., prepodavatel', retsenzent; **ORA**, V.,
 nauchnyy sotr., retsenzent; **RANG**, H., nauchnyy sotr., retsen-
 zent; **LALL**, E., red.; **VAHTRE**, I., **tekh.** red.

[Forest protection] Metsakaitse. Koostanud A.Merihein. Tal-
 linn, Eesti riiklik kirjastus, 1961. 732 p. (MIRA 15:5)

1. **Zoologicheskiy i botanicheskiy institut Akademii nauk**
Estonskoy SSR (for Mavara). 2. Direktor upravleniya lesnykh
 kul'tur i melioratsii Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva
Estonskoy SSR (for Merihein). 3. Ministerstvo sel'skogo kho-
 zyaystva **Estonskoy SSR (for Parmas)**. 4. Nauchnyy sekretar'
 Zoologicheskogo i botanicheskogo instituta Akademii nauk
Estonskoy SSR (for Parmasto). 5. Akademiya nauk **Estonskoy**
SSR (for Haberman, Kumari, Muiste). 6. Akademiya sel'khozyay-
 stvennykh nauk, **Estonskaya SSR (for Laats)**. 7. **Veterinarnyy nauchno-**
issledovatel'skiy institut, Estonskaya SSR (for Ore). 8. Institut
khimii Akademii nauk Estonskoy SSR (for Rang).
 (Estonia--Trees--Diseases and pests)

USSR/Plant Diseases. Diseases of Forest Species

2-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, No 44452

Author : Muiste L.

Inst : AS Estonian SSR

Title : The Propagation of Larch Canker in the Estonian SSR

Orig Pub : Izv. AN EstSSR. Ser. biol., 1957, 6, No 3, 276-280

Abstract : Measurements were made of the apothecia, sacs and spores of fungus, collected at the Yarvsel'ya farm of the Estonian Agricultural Academy. The definite occurrence of two different canker-causing agents: *Dasyscypha willkommii* Hart. and *D. calycina* Fuck. was established. *Larix decidua* was most susceptible to the disease, *L. rossica* was less so. *L. krilensis* was not infected at all. Regulation maintenance felling and the utilization of resistant larch species is recommended when planting cultures. -- G.A. D'yakova

Card : 1/1

MUISTE, L.

The larch canker.

P. 373, (Sotsialistlik Pollumajandus) Vol. 12, no. 8, Aug. 1957, Tallinn, Estonia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

MUJA, S.; CARMAZIN, V.

Oleasters in the landscape of verdant zones of the balneal-climatic resort
Vasile Roaita. p. 114.

(REVISTA PADURILOR. Vol. 71, no. 2. Feb. 1957. Rumania)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957, Uncl.

Page 78

RUMANIA/Cultivated Plants. Ornamental.

M-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, 91895

Author : Carmazin, V.C., Muja, Sever

Inst : -

Title : Decorative Shrubs Flowering in August and September.

Orig Pub : Rev. padurilor, 1957, 71, No 10, 656-658.

Abstract : 10 ornamental shrubs flowering during the above-mentioned period in Rumania are listed and briefly described.

Card 1/1

MUJA, S.

AGRICULTURE

Periodicals: REVISIA PADURILOR. Vol. 73, no. 11, Nov. 1959

MUJA, S. The Bucov-Ploesti Park of Culture and Recreation. p. 67.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 2,
February 1959, Unclass.

NAME: ROMANIA
 SUBJECT: Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. Nuts. etc.
 A.C. JOURN.: Bar Zhar-biologiia, No. 1, 1959, 10. 1154
 AUT. FOR: Muzaba F.; Alexandrescu I.
 DATE: 1959
 TITLE: The Effect of Growth Stimulators and Certain
 Microelements in Grape Planting.

COUN. REF. Comul. Agr. R.P., 1957, 7. No 2, 10/2-10/3

ABSTRACT: Observations made by the Experimental Station of Viticulture at Chisnău (1956) have shown that in planting one-year grape vines of Italian Riesling variety (on the stock Berlandieri x Riparia Coler 50%) the application of such growth substances as 5-indolyl-acetic acid at 200 mg/liter concentration and 3-naphthylacetic acid (10 mg/l) produced a lengthening of the roots by 52.1-60.6%, lengthening of the shoots by 22.4-75.3%.

CONT: 1/3

COUNTRY
CATEGORY

ABST. JOUR. : *Russ Zhur-Biologiya*, No.1, 1959, No. 1854

AUTHOR
INSTE.
TITLE

ORIG. FOR. :

ABSTRACT

the average weight from 1 shoot by 22.5-95.7% and raised the rate of photosynthesis. Considerable effect was also shown by hydroquinone (300 mg/L of active substance). 2,4-D; B and Mo treatments did not yield satisfactory results while the action of Mn, manure (2kg per hole) and liquid manure boosted the shoot growth by 6-31% in comparison with the control. Before planting the grape seedlings were placed (at 1/3 their length) for 12 hrs in aqueous solu-

CARD:

2/5

BUJZIC, F.

Problems of investigations with shock voltage of direct current. p. 13-6.

(TEHNIKA. Vol. 12, No. 8, 1957, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) Lc. Vol. 6, No. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

COUNTRY : Yugoslavia H-35
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
 Applications--Leather. Fur. Gelatin. Tanning*
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim,, No. 21 1959, No. 77146
 AUTHOR : Mujezinovic, I.
 INET. : Not given
 TITLE : Experiments on the Production of Sumac Tanning
 Extract and with Sumac Leaves Tanning

ORIG. PUB. : Koza i Obuca, 7, No 9, 335-338 (1958)

ABSTRACT : Laboratory experiments have shown that a temperature of 50-60° is optimal for the production of tanning extract from sumac leaves. The quantity of tannins extracted from the ground leaves in a system of diffusers is 90% [basis?]. Sheep skins are readily tanned with ground sumac leaves (200% of the wt of the skins) without a preliminary preparation of the extract. The color of the tanned leather depends on the purity of the leaves. The leaves must be free of stems as the

CARD: 1/2 * materials. Industrial proteins.

MUK, A.A.

Distr: 4820(3)

The uranyl complex of triose reductase. J. Holman, V. Dratic, and A. Muk. *Bull. Inst. Nuclear Sci. Paris* (1969), 23-30 (1969); cf. C.A. 91, 630, 17410c. — The spectrophotometric and polarographic detn. of uranyl ion as a reductone complex was investigated. For the concn. range 1.8×10^{-4} to 1.0×10^{-4} g./ml., I_0/C is const. The thermodynamic disocn. consts. of reductone were detd. at 15, 25, and 33° and were found to be: pK₁ at 15° = 5.31, pK₁ at 25° = 5.00, and pK₁ at 33° = 5.11. The apparent disocn. const. of the uranyl reductone complex was detd. at ionic strength 0.1 and 25° to be $5.65 \pm 0.08 \times 10^{-3}$. Bernard Rabla

5
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JJ

MUK, A.A.

Analytical significance of some redoxones. Vanadium triose-reductone complex and uranyl-reductic acid complex. I. M. Holman, V. G. Dratic, A. Muk, and M. B. Pravica (Inst. Nuclear Sci. "Boris Kidrich", Belgrade, Yugoslavia). Bull. Inst. Nuclear Sci. "Boris Kidrich" (Belgrade) 9, 43-55 (1959).—The high molar absorptivity indexes of the 555 and 680 mμ max. at pH 5.8 of the covalently bonded complex of 2 ions V(V)/mol. triose-reductone, and at pH 3.7 of 1 ion V(V)/mol. triose-reductone, facilitate the spectrophotometric detn. of V(V) at concns. above 0.25 γ/ml. UO₂(II) and V(V) are detd. as their triose-reductone complexes by a matrix method based on the difference in molar absorptivity indexes of the respective complexes at 555 and 680 mμ. The V triose-reductone complex gives 2 polarographic waves, one of which is well developed in the 2.5-3.5 pH range and moving from E_{1/2} = -7.5 to E_{1/2} = -0.9 v, with increasing pH, and the other in the pH range of 2.5-6.0 moving from E_{1/2} = -0.15 to E_{1/2} = -4.5 v. The oxidation state of V in the triose-reductone complex is indicated from these data to be 4+. V does not affect the spectrophotometric detn. of the 1:1 molar UO₂(II)-reductic acid complex, but Mo(VI) exhibiting similar absorptivities at all wave lengths makes the detn. of one in the presence of the other not possible. Cr(III) interferes to a lesser extent. Pb(II), Cd(II), and Zn(II) interfere in the polarographic detn. of the UO₂(II) reductic acid complex. V forms only ill-defined polarization curves in the presence of reductic acid. I. M. Holman

2 May
6

99

SAVVIN, S.B.; MUK, A.A.

The color reaction of the Sc, Y, and rare earths with the reagent arsenazo III. Bul Inst Nucl 12:97-107 0 '61.

1. V.I.Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow (for Savvin). 2. Institute of Nuclear Sciences "Boris Kidrich," Department of Physical Chemistry, Vinca (for Muk).

MUK, Jiri; PASEK, Petr

On storms, winds and hurricanes. Letecky obzor 6 no.12:
398-399 D '62.

MUK, Jiri; PASEK, Petr

From the history of the Czechoslovak Airlines. Letecky obzor 7 no.4:
122-123 '63.

MUK, Jiri; PASEK, Petr

Chapters from the history of the Czechoslovak Airlines.
Letcky obzor 7 no.5:154-155 My '63.

MUK, Jiri; PASEK, Petr

From the history of Czechoslovak air lines. Letecky obzor 7
no.8:250-251 Ag '63.

L 15488-63

EMP(q)/EMT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD JD

ACCESSION NR: AR3003753

S/0137/63/000/005/1044/1044

SOURCE: RZh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 51235

57
56

AUTHOR: Imankulov, A., Mukanbayev, A.

TITLE: X-Ray diffraction study of the surface layer of fatigue and static breaks

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Frunzensk. politekhn. in-ta, vy*p. 6, 1962, 111-116

TOPIC TAGS: fatigue break, static break, stress, brittleness

TRANSLATION: The fine structure of the surface layer of fatigue breaks (B) was investigated by X-ray diffraction study; in particular, the distorted state and block structure of the "fatigue" (or abraded) and "brittle" (static) zones were compared. B obtained after fatigue and static breakdowns were investigated, in the presence of the same stress concentrators in the samples (S) for both cases. The values of the dangerous stresses, under the action of which "brittle" zones of fatigue B were formed, were calculated on the basis of the values of the applied stress and the diameter of the "brittle" zone. The S were broken under the action of stresses corresponding to those calculated, and in static tests

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ACCESSION NR: AR3003753

of S prepared from St 40, they had a V-shaped end cut 1 mm deep; before the tests the S were annealed to remove preliminary distortions. The S were subjected to X-ray diffraction study in Co-radiation on a chamber of the KR0S-1 type, with a semi-cylindrical cassette. The width of the interference lines (IL) was measured by the Stokes method. An independent standard of fine-grained Al was used to increase the accuracy of the measurement of relative intensity of the IL. It was shown that the width of the IL 310 for fatigue B increases almost linearly as the depth of the zone is increased in the radial direction. At the same time, all the points on the surface of the static B are distorted to the same degree. A comparison of the values of the width of the IL 310, corresponding to the "brittle" zone of a fatigue B in the zone of static B, indicates greater distortion of the latter. A separation of the effects of microdistortion and block character in various B, performed by means of harmonic analysis, showed that the zone of static B corresponds to greater microdistortions and to larger blocks than the "brittle" zone of a fatigue B. The conclusion is drawn that the central zone of a fatigue B, usually called brittle (static), is actually not identical to the usual brittle (static) zone. This zone is formed under the action of a very rapidly varying load, with alternating sign. L. Gordiyenko.

DATE ACQ: 21 Jun 63

SUB CODE: ML

ENCL: 00

Card 2/3

MUKANBAYEV, T. M.

MUKANBAYEV, T. M.: "The micromorphology of the intramural nervous apparatus of the intestines of the goat under normal conditions and in infectious pleural pneumonia." Min Higher Education USSR. Kirgiz Agricultural Inst imeni K. I. Skryabin. Frunze, 1956 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Veterinary Sciences)

Source: Knizhnaya letopis' No. 28 1956 Moscow

USSR / Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused
by Bacteria and Fungi R-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1958, 7309

Author : Kh.Sh. Alimeyev, V. M. Mitrofanov, V. M. Stesh-
enko, T. M. Mukanbayev.

Inst : Not Given

Title : Pathological Histology of Infectious Pleuropneumonia
of Sheep.

Orig Pub: (M-vo s-kh. SSSR. Latv. s-kh. akad.) Riga, 1957,
22 str. 111.

Abstract: No Abstract.

Card 1/1

Universal electronic relay ...

S/194/62/000/004/009/105
D222/D309

dimensions 225 x 185 x 180 mm, weight 2.5 kg. The operating condition of the transistors is of the switching type, and the normal condition of the output transistor is "open" (in the absence of a control signal). The output relay is of type MKV-48 (MKU-48). Theoretical circuits are described for the use of scraper conveyers. The general view of REI is given. The advantages of REI are: There are no contacts, there is a controllable time delay of firing and release, and a high limit of changeover contact resistance. 3 figures. 2 references. / Abstracter's note: Complete translation. 7

Card 2/2

33850

S/137/62/000/001/197/237
A006/A101

11.1160

AUTHORS: Mukanov, I. P., Beskov, S. D.

TITLE: Corrosion of 20 grade steel in high-concentrated nitric acid, containing some admixtures

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 85-86, abstract 11603 ("Uch, zap. Mosk. gos. ped. in-ta im. V. I. Lenina", 1960, no. 4, 21-24)

TEXT: Na_2SO_4 , K_2SeO_4 and NaH_2PO_4 are most effective inhibitors of grade 20 steel corrosion in 95 and 97% HNO_3 solutions. In a 99% HNO_3 solution the effect of these admixtures is low. The admixtures investigated inhibit the anodic process of steel diffusion.

Authors' summary

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

83977

S/080/60/033/009/009/021
A003/A001

11.1160

AUTHORS: Mukanov, I.P., Beskov, S.D., Kochetkova, L.I.

TITLE: The Interaction of Concentrated Nitric Acid With Carbon Steel¹⁸

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 33, No. 9, pp. 2084-2096

TEXT: The nature and the mechanism of corrosion destruction of carbon steels in concentrated solutions of nitric acid were studied. In the experiments Armco iron and steel-20, 40 and 70¹⁸ with a carbon content of 0.045, 0.195, 0.39 and 0.69%, respectively, were used. All samples were immersed in acid solutions with a concentration from 70 to 92-94% HNO₃. They were covered with a dark-gray "passive" film which could not be eliminated by washing. In a 95-99% solution gases are liberated very vigorously during 1-2 min which points to the active interaction between the metal and the acid. The metal surface assumes a dark color and on the metal-acid interface a concentrated solution of Fe(NO₃)₃ is formed. The conclusion is drawn that with an increase in the carbon content the dissolution rate of steel increases. With an increase in the carbon content of steel the amount of nitrogen oxides in the HNO₃ solution increases. The concentration of iron ions in the acid solutions after their interaction with the

Card 1/2

83977

S/080/60/033/009/009/02:
A003/A001

The Interaction of Concentrated Nitric Acid With Carbon Steel

steel samples confirms the conclusion that the dissolution rate of steel in acid solutions depends on the carbon content in it. This is explained by the greater heterogeneity of the steel surface and by the number of cathode and anode sections with increased potential difference. It was also established that with an increase in the HNO_3 concentration and in the size of the crystallite grains in the steel composition the rate of intercrystallite corrosion increases. The destruction of Armco iron in highly-concentrated (97-99.5%) solutions takes place mainly at the expense of intercrystallite corrosion. The weight of carbon steel-40 and -70 decreases due to simple dissolution of iron. The corrosion rate of carbon steel in vapors of nitric acid changes analogously to the corrosion rate in the corresponding solutions. The dissolution rate increases also with the temperature. The temperature coefficient within the range of 20-30°C is very high, within the range of 30-87°C it decreases attaining its limit value of 1.2-1.25. There are 11 figures, 8 tables and 11 references: 7 Soviet, 3 English, 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut (Moscow State Pedagogical Institute)

SUBMITTED: March 2, 1960

Card 2/2

25080

S/081/61/000/010/014/029
B117/B206

18 8310

AUTHORS: Mukanov, I. P., Beskov, S. D.

TITLE: Corrosion of unalloyed low-carbon steels in fuming nitric acid with some admixtures

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 10, 1961, 289, abstract 10W231 (10I231). ("Uch. zap. Mosk. gos. ped. in-ta im. V. I. Lenina", no. 146, 1960, 288 - 296)

TEXT: It was established that I_2 and its derivatives are efficient corrosion inhibitors for unalloyed low-carbon steels in fuming HNO_3 (ДАК(ДАК)), if it contains $H_2O > 3\%$. Iodine derivatives are inhibitors of mixed type, i. e., they inhibit the cathodic, and especially the anodic process. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] X

Card 1/1

MUKANOV, I. P.

Cand Chem Sci - (diss) "Study of re-passivation of iron and carbon steels in fuming nitric acid and study of the effect of several impurities on this process." Moscow, 1961. 12 pp; (Voronezh State Univ); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 7-61 sup, 222)

27914
S/080/61/034/010/012/016
D217/D301

18.8310

AUTHORS:

Mukanov, I. P., and Beskov, S. D.

TITLE:

Corrosion of carbon steels in highly concentrated nitric acid solutions containing additions of halogens and their compounds

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 34, no. 10, 1961, 2282-2288

TEXT:

Metallic containers used for storing nitric acid under industrial conditions are rapidly destroyed by the action of highly concentrated solutions of this acid. Hence, the protection of steel against attack by such solutions is of considerable importance from the point of view of national economy. Iodine and its compounds, as well as fluorine compounds, have been found to inhibit the corrosion of alloy steels in highly concentrated HNO₃ solutions. However, no information on the mechanism of the protective action of the above compounds is available. Therefore, the authors carried out a study of the influence of some halogens and their compounds on the corrosion of carbon steels in the liquid and vapor phases of highly con-

Card 1/4

Corrosion of carbon...

27914
S/080/61/034/010/012/016
D217/D301

concentrated HNO_3 to elucidate the mechanism of the inhibiting action of these compounds. Specimens of the steels 20 and 40, the composition of which is shown in Table 1, were used for the investigation.

Table 1. Chemical composition of steels

Type of steel	Chemical composition (%)				
	C	Si	Mn	Cr	Ni
Steel 20	0.19	0.175	0.35	0.08	0.09
Steel 40	0.43	0.18	0.37	0.06	0.08

Solutions of HNO_3 with a total $\text{HNO}_3 + \text{NO}_2$ content of 99, 98, 97, 95, 93, 90 and 80% were used as the active media. The NO_2 content of all the

Card 2/4

Corrosion of carbon...

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D217/D301

above solutions was approximately 1%. The effects of the following additions were studied: NH_4F and NaF ; NH_4Cl , NaCl , NH_4ClO_4 and KClO_3 ; Br_2 , KBr and BaBrO_3 ; I_2 , KI , NaI , LiI , HIO_3 , KIO_3 , NH_4IO_3 ; CH_2I_2 , $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{I}$, $[(\text{CH}_3)_4\text{N}]\text{I}$ and $[(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4\text{N}]\text{I}$. It was found that iodine and its compounds are extremely effective corrosion-inhibitors of carbon steels in highly concentrated HNO_3 containing less than 3% water, as well as in boiling solutions of this acid. The protective properties of these inhibitors are due to the presence of iodate ions in the solutions, whose minimum concentrations must not be less than approximately 2 mmol/l. However, iodine and its compounds protect steels only in liquid HNO_3 ; they are ineffective in HNO_3 vapor. The other halogens and their compounds exert practically no influence on the rate of corrosion of carbon steels in concentrated HNO_3 solutions. The oxidation-reduction potentials of HNO_3 solutions containing additions of iodine and its compounds remain practically unaltered.

Card 3/4

X

27911

S/080/61/034/010/012/016
D217/D301

Corrosion of carbon...

There are 4 figures, 5 tables and 5 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: Yee Tih Boo, Corrosion, 14, 2, 42 (1958); D. M. Mason, L. L. Taylor and J. B. Rittenhouse, Corrosion, 13, 12, 55, (1957); D. M. Mason, M. Davio and J. B. Rittenhouse, Corrosion, 14, 7, 59 (1958).

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni V. I. Lenina (Moscow State Pedagogic Institute imeni V. I. Lenin)

SUBMITTED: July 13, 1960

Card 4/4

MUKAROVSKY, F.

"The S 11 Stadion Motorcycle."

AUTOMOBIL, Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 3, no. 5, May 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8,
August 1959

Unclassified

LUKAR VSKI, L.

"A Contribution To The Knowledge Of The Experimental Pathogenesis Of Fowl Cholera
And Its Treatment By Sulfaguanidine." p. 6. (Czechy. Vol. 17, No. 17- 4, 1944,
Brno.)

Vol. 3, No. 3.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions,/Library of Congress, March 1944, "incl.

GINZBURG, I.I.; MUKANOV, K.M.

Pb, Zn and Cu distribution in various classes and fractions
of the Diluvium in the region of two deposits in Central
Kazakhstan [with English summary in insert]. Geokhimiia no.4:
50-57 '56. (MLBA 9:11)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii,
mineralologii i geokhimii Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.
(Kazakhstan--Geochemistry)

BURSHTSEYN, Ye.F.; MUKANDOV, K.M.

Plattnerite in oxidized zinc ores of the Alaygyr deposit (Central Kazakhstan). Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 87 no.4:496-500 '58.

(MIRA 12:1)

(Kazakhstan--Plattnerite)

(Kazakhstan--Zinc ores)

MUKANOV, K.M.

Minerals in the oxidation zone of the Alaygyr lead deposit in
central Kazakhstan. Kora. vyvetr. no. 3:136-151 '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii,
mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR.
(Kazakhstan--Minerals)

S/007/60/000/004/003/005
B002/B055

AUTHORS: Ginzburg, I. I., Mukanov, K. M., Poluzerov, N. P.
TITLE: Copper and lead in the soil of the Uspenskoye copper deposits
in Central Kazakhstan

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, no. 4, 1960, 339-344

TEXT: The Uspenskoye deposit lies in volcanic and sedimentary Upper Devonian rocks; the mineralization is typically monometallic (chalcopyrite-bornite formation). Lead is present only in very insignificant quantities. The soil east of the deposit was studied. 42 samples taken from 5 sections and 3 different horizons were analyzed spectroscopically for lead and copper. The measuring values for part of the samples were checked by determination with dithizone. The soil investigated is partly crustal saline soil and partly chestnut-brown or pale chestnut-brown soil. Copper was detected in all the samples in quantities between 0.003 and 0.008%, which is distinctly above the average. The difference between the copper content of the two types of soil is insignificant. At an average, the

Card 1/4

Copper and lead in the soil...

S/007/60/000/004/003/005
B002/B055

crustal saline soil contains 0.0050% and the chestnut-brown soil 0.0053%. The horizons show an increase in copper content from the lowest horizon C to the highest horizon A. This is assumedly related to the fact that the higher horizons are richer in humus substance. Lead was only found in 15 of the 42 samples, in percentages varying between 0.005 and 0.008. This is due to the low lead content of the deposit and the slight ability of lead to migrate under arid conditions. The lead content was approximately equal in all the horizons. The isoconcentration lines for copper and lead are illustrated in Figs. 2a and 2b, respectively. The following persons are mentioned: A. P. Vinogradov, S. I. Sinyakova, D. P. Malyuga and A. I. Makarova. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 4 Soviet-bloc references. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva (Institute of Geology of Mineral Deposits, Petrography and Geochemistry, Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: November 19, 1959

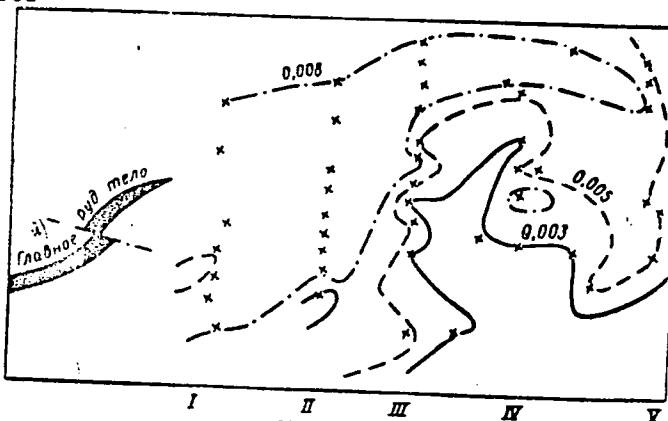
Card 2/4

Copper and lead in the soil...

S/007/60/000/004/003/005
B002/B055

Legend to Fig. 2a:

- 1 - investigated soil sections;
- 2 - isoconcentration lines for 0.003% Cu,
- 3 - the same for 0.005% Cu,
- 4 - the same for 0.008% Cu,
- a) main ore body



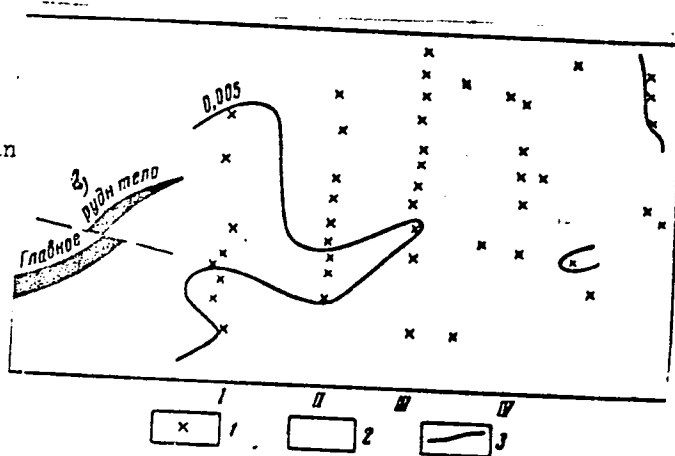
Card 3/4

Copper and lead in the soil...

S/007/60/000/004/003/005
B002/B055

Legend to Fig. 2b:

- 1 - investigated soil sections
- 2 - regions containing more than 0.005% lead
- 3 - isoconcentration line for 0.005% Pb
- a) main ore body



Card 4/4

GLAZOVSKAYA, M.A. ; MUKANOV, K.M.

Conference on geochemical prospecting for copper pyrite ores.
Geokhimiia no.4:376-377 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Geochemical prospecting—Congresses)
(Pyrites)

GLAZOVSKAYA, M.A.; MUKANOV, K.M.

Geochemical methods in exploring for copper pyrite ore
formations. Vest.AN Kazakh.SSR 16 no.6:78-79
Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Pyrites) (Prospecting)

MUKANOV, K.M.

Conference on geochemical methods of searching for copper pyrite deposits. Razved. i okh. nedr 26 no.6:62-63 Je '60. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR.

(Chalcopyrite) (Geochemical prospecting—Congresses)

MUKANOV, K.M.; FURSOVA, M.Z.; YANULOVA, M.K.

Plattnerite from the oxidation zone of a lead-barite deposit of
Karagayly. Vest.AN Kazakh.SSR 17 no.1:45-52 Ja '61.

(MIRA 14:1)

(Plattnerite)

(Kazakhstan—Lead ores)

MUKANOV, K.M.

Salt halos of dispersion in the Akbastau and Kusmurun chalcopyrite
deposits (Chingiztau). Trudy Inst.geol.nauk AN Kazakh.SSR 7:346-
361 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

MUKANOV, K.M.; ROMASHIN, S.S.

Primary geochemical halos in the Akbatau-Kusmurum ore field.
Geol. rud. mestorosh. 6 no.5:90-93 S-O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN KazSSR, Alma-Ata.

SHLYGIN, Ye. D.; MUKANOV, K. M.; GRISHIN, V. M.; MAGOMEDOV, S. G.

Supergene concentrations of gold in the gold ore deposits of
northern Kazakhstan. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR. 19 no.8:43-46 Ag '64.
(MIRA 17:7)

MUKANOV, K.M.; BAISHEV, K.S.

Light-colored zones of acid effusive wall rocks in some complex
metal deposits of central Kazakhstan. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR
21 no.12:31-36 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

MUKANOV, Sabit

[A giant's strides] Shagi velikana. Alma-Ata, Kazgosizdat,
1960. 290 p. Translated from the Kazakh. (MIRA 14:2)
(China--Description and travel)

MUKANOV, U.

Brucellar bursitis. Zdrav. Kazakh. 22 no.8:9-11 '62 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya Dzhezkazganskoy gorodskoy
bol'nitsy.

MUKANOV, U.D.

Results of A.F.Isakin's method of treating nocturnal enuresis
by novocaine block. Zdrav.Kazakh. 17 no.9:57 '57.

(MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya Dzheskazganskoy rayonnoy
bol'nitsy Karagandinskoy oblasti.

(URINE--INCONTINENCE) (NOVOCAINE)

MUKANOV, U.Zh.

Example of honest service to the people. Med. sestra 20 no.1:
57 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Glavnyy vrach Dzheskazganskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy.
(ULAEVA, TAMARA DMITRIEVNA)

S/169/62/000/008/001/090
E202/E192

AUTHORS: Krasnov, A.I., and Mukareva, G.B.

TITLE: The age of thorite from the Ulkan intrusive massif
(south eastern perimeter of the Aldan shield)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no.8, 1962, 8,
abstract 8 A 39. (In the Symposium: "Vopr. rudn.
geofiz." no.3, M., Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1961, 95-98).

TEXT: The data for the determination of the absolute age of
thorite present in the form of fine impregnations and streaks in
the granites of the Ulkan massif are given. The thorite was formed
during the final stages of the post-volcanic process connected with
the formation of the Ulkan massif. The content of thorium
($21.3 \pm 2\%$), radium ($1257 \times 10^{-10} \pm 2\%$) and vanadium calculated
from radium ($0.37 \pm 2\%$) was determined radiochemically. The
content of lead was 0.100%. The age calculation was determined
from the total lead, assuming that the latter was entirely of
radiogenic character. The authors confirmed that the error of
these determinations may vary within the intervals of 3%. In this
way the age of thorite can be determined as $(104 \pm 5) \times 10^6$ yrs.
Card 1/2

The age of thorite from the Ulkan... S/169/62/000/008/001/090
E202/E192

The isotopic analysis of the lead isolated from the thorite was also carried out, but Pb^{204} was not determined. The correction for the non-radiogenic lead was introduced on the basis of the data about the mean isotopic composition of the galenites of the Alpine epoch, the values of age obtained from the gross Pb content and γ^{235} in the sample. Taking into consideration the correction, the age calculated according to the formula was 85×10^6 yrs. Nomograms of Melent'yev for the above data give a value of 95×10^6 yrs. The authors take as most probable the figure of 90×10^6 yrs. For thorite the most probable age should be given as that calculated from Pb^{208} . According to Melent'yev nomograms, this figure should read 96×10^6 yrs.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

AFANAS'YEV, M.S.; GOREV, A.V.; TITOVA, V.A.; MUKAREVA, G.B.

Possibility of using gamma surveys in searching for ore deposits
associated with granitoids. Sbor. st. MGION no.1:39-46 '62.
(Granite—Radioactive properties) (MIRA 16:3)

MUKARZHOVSKIY, Jan, Prof

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Education - 248
Medicine

Sep 51

"Science of the New Czechoslovakia," Prof Jan
Mukarzhovskiy, Rector of Charles U, Prague

"Nauka i Zhizn'" No 9, pp 39-42, 46

Details of how the higher educational institu-
tions of Czechoslovakia are being remodeled in
the Soviet pattern. The 1st 5-year plan for the
development of the Czech Republic allotted
4,200,000,000 crowns for the construction of
scientific research institutions. Discusses
Czech work in medicine in some detail, e.g., a
plant for penicillin production was built in 1948.

213T37

METELKIN, I.V.; POPOV, V.Ye.; NIKOL'SKIY, V.I.; METELKIN, V.V.; MUKASHYEV, A.A.

Ultrasonic vibration as a means of mechanical machining of various materials. Stan. 1 instr. 27 no.2:16-19 P '56. (MIRA 9:7)
(Ultrasonic waves--Industrial applications)

1.1110

AUTHORS:

2808, 2208

28157
S/122/61/000/003/011/013
D241/D305
Mukaseyev, A.A., Engineer, Rakovskiy, V.S., Candi-
date of Technical Sciences, Babich, B.N.. and Le-
vinskiy, Yu. V., Engineers

TITLE:

Some problems of ultrasonic machining hard-melting
ceramic materials

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 3, 1961, 63-66

TEXT: Cast heat resisting alloys as well as alloys based on car-
bides and bonded with nickel or chrome work in temperatures up
to 10000. The alloys based on carbides, nitrides, borons and si-
licides of rare metals are considered as the most promising by
K.I. Portnoy and G.V. Samsonov (Ref. 2: Boronnye splavy, VINITI,
1960). They possess high creep resistance and hardness as well as
thermal stability, but it is impossible to machine them by usual
methods. Their grinding has a low efficiency, whereas anode ma-
chining produces cracks. Ultrasonic machining is, therefore, t
suitable. The main criteria of the former method are the

Some problems of ultrasonic ...

²⁸¹⁵⁷
S/122/61/000/003/011/013
D241/D305

18 - 20 Kc. The concentration of abrasive was 40-60%, which is the optimum, and its grain size - no. 150. The static load on the tool reached 400 g. The hardness of the material as well as its brittleness characterize its ability to plastic deformation. It is possible to assume that less ultrasonic energy is required for plastic deformation of harder materials and, therefore, a greater part of the power will be directed to breaking (cutting). Higher porosity of ceramics reduces the cross section of contacts between the particles, which affects the machinability. Comparison of data does not permit a relationship to be established between K and the microhardness of the material. It was noticed that specimens of the same material, but of different density possess unequal coefficients K. Alloys of W_2B , $MoSi_2$, ZrC as well as the heat resisting alloy BS-1 with a relative density from 70 to 100% were investigated. The data obtained show that higher porosity improves the ultrasonic machinability. It should be noted that the machinability of ceramics is 5-10 times greater than that of carbides. There are 1 figure, 4 tables and 6 references: 5 Soviet-

Card 3/4

Some problems of ultrasonic ...

28157

S/122/61/000/003/011/013
D241/D305

bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: F.W. Glaser and W. Iwanick, Sintered titanium carbide, "Journal of Metals, vol. 4, no. 4, 1952. X

Card 4/4

L 55235-65 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) Pf-4 JD/JT 23
 ACCESSION NR: AP5015546 UR/0286/65/000/008/0085/0085
 621.775.74.984.5

AUTHOR: Mukaseyev, A. A.; Bel'mer, A. A.; Salibekov, S. Ye.

TITLE: Method of hot compacting powder articles. Class 49, No. 170266

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 8, 1965, 85

TOPIC TAGS: powder compacting, hot compacting, long part compacting

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method of hot compacting powder articles. To obtain uniform density in articles with a height-to-diameter ratio higher than 3, powder is heated in zones and each sintered zone transmits the pressure of the male die to the next zone. [ND]

ASSOCIATION: Organizatsiya Goskomiteta po Aviatsionnoy Tekhnike SSSR (Organization of the State Committee for Aviation Engineering SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 08Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 4022

Card 1/1

SYROMYATNIKOV, N.G.; EYRISH, M.V.; MUKASHEV, F.A.; KAPATSINSKAYA, L.A.;
DEMENT'YEV, V.S.

Determination of the isotopic composition of thorium in natural
formations. Radiokhimiia 5 no.2:164-170 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

USSR / Plant Physiology. Photosynthesis.

I

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1959, No 1271

Author : Mukashev, Z. A.

Inst : Alma-Ata State Ped. Institute

Title : On the Methods of Investigating the Spectral Properties of Plants Under Field Conditions.

Orig Pub : Uch. Zap. Alma-Atinsk. Gos. Ped. In-t, 8, 186-190, 1957

Abstract : Description of the advantages of a new spectrometric method developed by G. A. Tikhov and his co-workers from the Astrobotany Department of the AS Kazakh SSR, and of its applications. The proposed method involves a portable spectrograph (measuring 14.5 x 10 x 7 cm and weighing 400 grams) constituting a modified direct-vision spectroscope assembled on a miniature photocamera and charged with miniature film. Also cited is the dispersion curve obtained by the authors. -- B. Ye. Kravtsova.

Cerd 1/1

MUKASHEV, Z.A.; SHMAYS, I.I.

Spectrophotometry of the fluorescence of petroleums. Uch.zap.-
Kazakh.un. 37 no.4:140-144 '58. (MIRA 15:4)
(Petroleum) (Fluorescence)

MUKELI, S.D.

MUKELI, S.D., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Study of river drainage on the territory of Albania." Mos, 1958. 20 pp (Mos Inst of Engineers of Water Resources im V.R. Vil'Yams. Chair of Hydrology, Hydrometry, and drain Regulation of Drainage). 110 copies (KL, 20-58,98)

MUKELI, S.D., kand.tekhn.nauk

Use of pontoon-shield stream guides to control river
bank erosion in the Albanian People's Republic. Nauch.
zap. MIIVKH 21:348-353 '59. (MIRA 13:8)
(Drin River—Shore protection)

MUKERDZHI, P.

Talent of a people. Vokrug sveta no.2:45-48 F '55.
(Bengal—Culture)

(MIRA 8:4)

KURASHVILI, P.A.; KARTOZIYA, TS.I.; BERADZE, G.G.; MUKERIYA, N.G.

Age-related characteristics of the indices of protein-lipoid
metabolism in white rats. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 36 no.1:85 91
0 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut pediatrii Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya Gruzinskoy
SSR, Tbilisi. Submitted April 16, 1964.

MUKERIYA, V.A.

137-58-4-8552

Translation from. Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya 1958. Nr 4 p 319 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Mukeriya, V.A.

TITLE: An Instrument for Bend Testing of Gray Iron Castings (Pribor dlya ispytaniya na izgib otlivok iz serogo chuguna)

PERIODICAL: Tekhnol. avtomobilstroyeniya, 1957. Nr 5, pp 80-81

ABSTRACT: A description is presented of a new instrument mounted on the Riehle tensile testing machine to perform bend testing of gray iron castings 30 mm in diameter and with a nominal length of 300 mm. The specimen to be tested is mounted in the instrument on two roller supports fastened to the cast foundation symmetrically with respect to the line of action of the force. The force is applied to the specimen by the testing machine via a hinged support to which the instrument and the punch are mounted. A pin, with an indicator resting thereon, is fastened into the lower portion of the punch. The tests are continued to destruction of the specimen. The destructive force is determined by the load-measuring portion of the machine, the deflection by the indicator. The accuracy to which the bending deflection at the moment of rupture is measured is accurate to within 0.01 mm. The apparatus

Card 1/2

137-58-4-8552

An Instrument for Bend Testing of Gray Iron Castings

tus is simple, handy for purposes of control and check testing and may be mounted on hydraulic and pneumatic presses provided with equipment for measuring rupture stress.

1. Cast iron--Mechanical properties--Testing equipment

Z. F.

Card 2/2

MUKERJI, B.

④
Chromatophoretic hormone of the pituitary. IV.
Site of melanogenesis and the dendritic cell system in the
guinea-pig skin. R. C. Shukla, J. N. Karkhan, and B.
Mukerji (Central Drug Research Inst., Lucknow). *Indian
J. Med. Research* 42, 125-30 (1964); cf. C.A. 46, 8272a.—
A method for the isolation of dendritic cells and their mor-
phology are described. Dorit L. Neethor

MUKESIEJ, Jerzy, mgr. inż.

Determination of the air quantities flowing in two parallel ducts
in an electric machine by measuring the total air quantity.
Prace Instytutu Elektrotechniki 10 no. 27:45-62 '62.

1. Zakład Maszyn Elektrycznych, Instytut Elektrotechniki, Warszawa.

MUSINA, A.A.; MUKEY, N.I.

Relation of salinity to the chlorine content for waters of the
Azov Sea. Gidrokhim. mat. 23:19-30 '55. (MLRA 9:2)
(Azov, Sea of--Salinity)

Application of colored photoprints onto ceramic objects.
D. L. Mukha. U.S.S.R. 103,308, July 25, 1966. Single-
color prints are obtained from separate color diapositives on
photographic glass plates. The prints are dusted with
ceramic pigments, coated with collodion, and transferred
to the ceramic surface in the required sequence. After
each of the separate color diapositives is transferred to the
ceramic, it is dried and covered with a protective soln.
made of a mixt. of turpentine and rosin. M. Hosh

1
CN
ant

MUKHA, G. V.

USSR/Medicine - Digestive Processes,
Toxicology

Jul/Aug 52

"Phosphorus Metabolism in the Gastric-Mucous Membrane That Produces Hydrochloric Acid," Ya. A. Apshiteyn, G. V. Mukha, Div of Biochem, Inst of Exptl Med, Acad Med Sci USSR, Leningrad

"Biokhimiya" Vol 17, No 4, pp 392-402

In the active mucous membrane of the stomach the content of ATP (adenosine triphosphoric acid) is higher than in the inactive or atropinized membrane. KCN stops the secretion of HCl and cuts in half the

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ATP content. Dinitrophenol in doses which do not affect respiration stops secretion of HCl by the mucous membrane of a frog stomach and lowers the ATP content of the membrane. NaF in doses which do not affect consumption of oxygen inhibits secretion of HCl and leaves ATP content unchanged. Cutting of both vagus branches in the neck inhibits HCl secretion by the rat stomach and lowers ATP content. Secretion of HCl is connected with oxygen consumption and presence of ATP.

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USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Endocrine Glands.

T-9

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 32030

Author : Mukha, G.V.

Inst :

Title : On the Biosynthesis of Glycogen in the Diaphragm of a Rat Surviving in Vitro and on the Action of Insulin on This Process.

Orig Pub : Ezhegodnik In-ta eksperim. med. Akad. med. nauk SSSR, 1955, L., 1956, 213.

Abstract : During incubation of an isolated diaphragm of a rat at 24° in the course of 1½ hours in Krebs'-Ringer's phosphate solution, the content of glycogen (I) in the diaphragm does not change (1.034 mg/g), while, in a bicarbonate solution, it increases (2.836 ,g/g). With the use of the first solution, insulin (II) raises the synthesis of I 18%; with the second solution - 3%. No dependence was established between the rate of synthesis of I and the

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MUKHA, G.V.

Micromethod for determining organic sulfur in animal tissues.
Biokhimiia 25 no.5:873-877 3-0 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Biochemical Department, Institute of Experimental Medicine,
Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Leningrad.
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MUKHA, I.M.; ZGURSKIY, V.A. [Zhurs'kiy, V.A.]; GUCBA, I.V. [Hloba, L.V.];
NADEMSKIY, Yu.N. [Nadems'kiy, IU.M.]

Use of hard alloys in the textile industry. Tekh.prom. no.2:40-42
Ap-Je '65. (MIRA 18:10)

ACC NR: AP6034763

SOURCE CODE: UR/0407/66/000/001/0028/0032

AUTHOR: Samsonov, G. V. (Kiev); Mukha, I. M. (Kiev); Krushinskiy, A. N. (Kiev)

ORG: none

TITLE: Choice of electrode materials for electric spark treatment

SOURCE: Elektronnaya obrabotka materialov, no. 1, 1966, 28-32

TOPIC TAGS: electrode, erosion, electric discharge

ABSTRACT: The experiments described in the article were carried out on a Type A207-12 electric spark unit, under identical conditions for all the electrodes treated; the electrodes had identical working areas. Copper and brass were used as standards for comparison. To determine the relative electro-erosion resistance of materials with different percentages of tungsten carbide, cobalt, copper, and nickel, the coefficient of relative resistance, K , was calculated by the formula:

$$K = P_2/P_1$$

where P_1 is the weight difference of the electrode before and after the test; P_2 is the weight difference of the treated material before and after the experiment. The chemical composition of the treated electrodes is shown in a table. It is concluded on the basis of the experimental data that, in the choice of materials for fabrication of electrodes, it is necessary to take into consideration the increase in the erosion

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resistance with an increase in the statistical weight of the stabilized configurations, the increase in the energetic resistance of these configurations, and the maximum reduction in the statistical weight of the non-localized electrons. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11, 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 012

Card 2/2

MURRAY, J. I.
Journal of Applied Chemistry

Jan. 1954

Chemical Engineering and
Electrochemical

Calculating the crushing power required for jaw crushers. J. I. Murray. (*Mechan. Simil.*, 1953, 10, No. 4, 25-28; *Ind. Appl.*, 1953, 28, 150).—An account is given of both theoretical and experimental work on the relations between the power required to operate jaw crushers and the elastic properties of the material crushed and the metal used for the jaws.